

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VOLUME 117, No. 15



ESTABLISHED 1805

PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There

Mrs. S. J. Mattingly is ill at her home on North Richard street.

Mrs. Harry Barefoot is visiting relatives in Pittsburgh.

Fred Stambaugh, of Osterburg, was a Bedford visitor recently.

Robert Little, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Little, is confined to his home with an attack of diphtheria.

The County Auditors started on Tuesday to audit the accounts for Bedford County, for the year 1921.

J. S. Hoover, of Fishertown, has been re-appointed Mercantile Appraiser for Bedford County.

Miss Mary Neff, of Cumberland, visited her cousin, Mrs. Alfred Reed, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Mills and S. L. Frazee, of Everett Route 4, were Bedford visitors last Saturday.

H. W. Beegle, of Imbler, was transacting business in Bedford last Friday.

Miss Anna Faupel, of Mann's Choice, was a Bedford visitor on last Saturday.

G. H. Deader, of Schellburg, transacted business at the county seat last Saturday.

Mrs. A. Colebaugh and grandson, Herbert Long, of Osterburg, were Bedford visitors last Saturday.

Thad Perlmutter, of Queen, was transacting business in Bedford on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ella Gilchrist is spending some time in Akron, Ohio, the guest of her son, Lawrence and family.

W. H. Solomon, of Hyndman, was a business visitor to Bedford yesterday.

James Rhoads, of Saxton, was transacting business in Bedford several days this week.

Lieut. Sherman R. Nave, of Cumberland Valley, was a Bedford visitor on Tuesday.

"Bad" Bowers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowers, is confined to his home with a severe cold.

W. H. Piner, of Altoona, was visiting relatives and friends in Bedford yesterday.

Lorenzo Di Stefano, returned recently from a ten days' vacation in Philadelphia.

Misses Margaret Pepple and Helen Cuppert, returned to their studies at Hood College, Frederick, Md., on Tuesday morning last.

During the winter months Sunday evening services in St. John's Reformed Church will be held at 6:30 o'clock.

Miss Mary Hughes has filled the vacancy in the fourth room created by the marriage of Miss Zola Workman to Prof. H. B. Gehman.

Appeals for the annual assessment of Bedford County will not be held in January. Look for the advertisement notice in a few weeks.

The only marriage license issued in Bedford this week was granted to H. Clyde Ritchey and Ellen Tiday, both of Napier Township.

Elmer E. Evans, of Alum Bank, called at the Gazette office last Saturday and entered his subscription for a year.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Rosensteel, of Pittsburgh, were recent guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. Gussie Harrison, of West Pitt street.

Miss Marcella Smith spent several days last week visiting her sister, Mrs. George W. Clawson, of Cumberland.

A marriage license was issued in Cumberland recently to Ross S. Baylor, of Bedford, and Carrie M. Shock, of Imbler.

Messrs. Eli Weimer and James Mills, of Clearville Route 3, were transacting business in Bedford on Tuesday.

Miss Catharine Snell has returned to her school at Cape May, N. J., after spending the Holidays at her home here.

Dog licenses cost \$1.10 for males and \$2.10 for females. According to law, all licenses must be taken out before January 15 or owners will be subject to fines.

Mrs. Wm. Brice Jr., is teaching the seventh grade during the absence of Miss Margaret Lessig, who was called to Rainsburg by the illness of her father.

Miss Dorothy Arnold has accepted the vacancy in the offices of Harry C. James and E. M. Pennell caused by the resignation of Miss Grace Stewart.

Squire Hissong, of Point, celebrated his 82nd birthday Friday, December 28. Mr. Hissong has served as clerk to the Jury Commissioners for thirty-eight years.

The American Legion Auxiliary will meet in the Health Centre above Dull's drug store Thursday evening January 12, at 8 o'clock. All wives, mothers and sisters of soldier boys of the late war are requested to be present.

Squire W. H. Rose, of Cumberland Valley, transacted business in Bedford on Tuesday evening, having been summoned to that place by the illness of her daughter, Miss Helen, who had been visiting in that city for some weeks.

RECENT DEATHS

Thomas Price

Thomas Price, a life long resident of Bedford and vicinity, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Conner, of Wolfsburg, Sunday morning, January 1, about 3 o'clock, death being due to a paralytic stroke. Mr. Price was born in Bedford Township on Feb. 25, 1849, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Price, deceased, and about forty-six years ago was united in marriage with Miss Mary Mitchell, who passed away some years ago. To this union were born five children, three of whom survive, Coral, wife of Robert Conner, of Wolfsburg; Harvey and Ellis, both of Bedford. Two sons, Henry and Ross, passed away in early manhood. He is survived also by two brothers, John, of Ohio, and George, of Hollidaysburg, and four sisters: Mrs. Mary Imler, of Imbler; Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Chalybeate; Mrs. Anna Imler, of Imbler, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hann, living in Ohio.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, January 3, at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Robert Conner at Wolfsburg, Rev. J. A. Eyer officiating. Interment was made in the Bedford cemetery.

Mr. Price was one of the best known farmers in Bedford Township and lived for years near Chalybeate. After the death of his wife he made his home with his son, Harvey, at this place, afterward going to live with his daughter at Wolfsburg, where he died.

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Miss Bertha P. Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Turner, of Buffalo Mills and Delbert Hillegass, of Johnstown, were married Wednesday morning at the parsonage of St. John's Reformed church, Johnstown by the Rev. J. Harvey Mickley. The newly-weds will reside in Johnstown after a honeymoon trip to Mrs. Hillegass home in Buffalo Mills.

Daniel Frantz

Daniel Frantz, aged 29, of Cheneviers, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frantz at Cumberland Tuesday morning as a result of tuberculosis. Mr. Frantz is survived by his widow and two children. He served in the United States army during the late war, at which time he is said to have contracted the disease.

HILLEGASS-TURNER

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FRIEND'S COVE

Rev. R. R. Jones, Pastor

The Cove: Preparatory service on Friday evening, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Communion service at 10:30 a. m.; Missionary meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. John Will left for Cumberland on Tuesday evening, having been summoned to that place by the illness of her daughter, Miss Helen, who had been visiting in that city for some weeks.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921

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JILL OPENS FIGHT FOR DEMOCRATS BY ANNOUNCING PLANS

Contrasts the "Unparalleled Achievements" of Party With What Republicans Have Done.

FARM RELIEF, TAX CUTS, AID TO VETERANS INTENDED

Remedy for Flood of Tax Exempt Securities, Causing Panic Conditions, Sought.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 6.—Declaring that the time has come when "patriotic citizens and Democrats should indulge in plain talking," Judge Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in his first public address since election to that position, tonight reviewed the Republican Administration since March, 1921, and contrasted this with the "unparalleled achievements" of the Democrats in the previous eight years.

The address was delivered at a dinner given by the State Democratic Executive Committee in honor of Chairman Hull and attended by party leaders from every part of the country. Last year, 7,000 were struck down at grade crossings. Investigation has shown also that one motorist in every three is careless at grade crossings.

A total of \$4,500,000 was paid out by American insurance companies for the 12,000 persons killed on the highways last year. In addition to the fatalities there were 1,500 non-fatal injuries.

Outlines Programme.

Further relief for farmers, adequate aid for veterans, reduction of taxes to compensate for the "panic conditions" now obtaining, and a remedy for the situation resulting from the flood of tax-exempt securities were among the issues outlined by the new Chairman for the Democratic Party.

Democrats are the loyal and consistent friends of the ex-service men," he declared. Turning to the farmers' condition, he added that "ever solicitous of his welfare, the Democratic Party, when in power, did more to advance the interest of the farmer than had been done in all the history of the Nation" and had planned to do much more if it remained in power.

"Urge and deserved relief as to farm control," he continued, "better and cheaper warehousing and marketing facilities—these, and like measures of aid should have been given to him to avoid and relieve his presence unparalleled distress.

"The burden of our public debt

should be adjusted so as not to be oppressive to the American taxpayer laboring under panic conditions.

The States, rather than the Federal Government, should be urged to deal by a uniform policy with the growing evil of local tax exempt securities.

Sees Criminal Malignity.

The results of the last National election, Judge Hull asserted, were secured by "criminal malignity and reckless falsehood" on the part of the Republican leaders.

He is also survived by the following sisters: Mrs. Maltida Blackburn, of Reynolds Dale; Mrs. Della Elchelde, of Claysburg; and Mrs. Etta Pressel, of Lakemont Park, and one step-brother, Lawrence Smith, of Claysburg, and the following step-sisters: Dora Smith, of Claysburg and Mrs. Henry Walter, of Claysburg Route 1.

Funeral services will be held this Friday, morning at 9:30 o'clock at the Messiah Lutheran church, of which Mr. Smith recently became a member.

Rev. G. S. Middsworth will officiate at the ceremonies.

Interment will be made in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Mr. Smith has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life and was a member of the Loyal Order of Moose.

JUDGE BAILEY TO DELIVER ADDRESS

Hon. Thos. T. Bailey will be present with the Brotherhood Boys.

Sunday morning, and make the address during Class period; Judge Bailey is the teacher of a splendid Class of men in his own Sunday School at Huntingdon, and we are sure he will have a worth while message and with a record of undying fame and with cheerful hope for the future.

"If wholesale breach of solemn and unqualified promises to the people constitute a statutory crime," Judge Hull said, "every reactionary Republican leader would be in the custody of the law to-night.

"The disappointed farmer now

reads the account of his industrial

ruin by the light of his burning

corn. Millions of laborers are frequenting the soup houses, bread lines and the auction block as in the days of chattel slavery. Business

has discovered that it was crucified

on the cross of politics."

Under Republican leadership, the

Chairman said, American foreign

commerce "has slumped \$6,000,000"

in the last twelve months, and an

"almost" vertical slump in prices

in America of from 30 to 50 per

cent, and in purchasing power of

Mystery and Romance in U. S. Big Cargo Service Told by Daniels

By Josephus Daniels
Former Secretary of the Navy—
1913 to 1921

Mystery has always attached itself to the sea, and romance to the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships.

This article is to deal with what was in a way, a prosaic branch of the service, but it will tell of both mystery and romance.

The initials "N. O. T. S." may not be as familiar to the landman reader as some others which were in frequent use during the war; but every sailor knew them and knew them well—not only the sailors of our own country, but all other countries having ships on the Atlantic in 1918.

"N. O. T. S." stood for the largest cargo fleet on earth operating under a single management—the naval overseas transportation service.

On Jan. 1, 1918, it did not have even a paper existence; on Jan. 9, it was formally organized and named; by July it comprised 198 vessels, and when the armistice came in November its fleet consisted of 490 assigned ships, of which 378 were in actual operation and the rest in course of construction or preparing to go into commission. Its total maximum tonnage was 3,800,000 deadweight.

35,000 Men in Service

This was a development of the navy's work which got less attention than its magnitude and importance merited. It was one of the biggest things we did, and among the chief reasons why we had to raise and train such an enormous personnel. There were some five thousand officers and thirty thousand men in this service.

Had the war continued through 1919, according to our estimates we would have required at least 20,000 officers and 200,000 men for this branch of the service alone. The shipping board schedule for 1918-19 contemplates the delivery of 1,942 vessels, the large majority of which would have been put into war service and manned by the navy.

N. O. T. S. was "the" ferry to France, carrying millions of tons of munitions, guns, food, fuel, supplies, material to our army and naval forces abroad. Five tons of supplies a year were required for each soldier.

But I am not going to burden you with statistics. The story of what this prosaic ferry service meant to the men engaged in it may be best told by giving you the "log" of one ship—a typical ship and a typical experience in the N. O. T. S.

The name George G. Henry—prosaic, matter-of-fact name—had made seven round trips to France, averaging sixty-seven days to the trip, which allows for "cading and uncading—a fine record for a cargo steamer.

Tackles a U-Boat

She was on her eighth trip and far out at sea, alone, footing her way under full speed, when she sighted a U-boat about 5,000 yards distant. This was at 6:50 in the morning of Sept. 29, 1918.

"Full left wheel" was ordered. "General quarters" was rung in. The forward gun went quickly into action and the after gun followed quickly. Then the submarine opened fire. Some shots fell short, others went over the Henry. The latter's shells were dropping in pretty lively fashion around the "sub," and presently it withdrew beyond range but kept in pursuit.

For two hours it followed, firing an occasional shot, but giving small chance to the Henry.

Then it scored a hit—a real hit.

A six-inch shell struck the Henry, piercing the after deck. It plunged diagonally downward, breaking the exhaust pipe of the steering gear and exploding against a magazine filled with powder and shells.

Ship Soon in Flames

The ammunition exploded, spreading destruction. The whole after part of the ship was soon in flames. The after gun, the one bearing on the enemy, was for the time being useless.

The crew turned to fighting the fire, smoke bombs were exploded, and a dense smoke screen overhung the stern.

Thinking he had crippled the ship, the U-boat sailed past the weather end of the smoke screen, redoubling his fire, using shrapnel and solid shot. Though the vessel was not hit again, the shrapnel exploding over it descended in a rain on the decks and fourteen men of the crew were struck by flying fragments.

By steering the vessel obliquely the Henry brought its forward gun to bear, but the "sub" ran out of range. At 10:15, the fire having been got under control, two shells were fired from the after gun, both striking extremely close to, if not hitting, the enemy. Clouds of yellowish smoke rose from the submarine, which ten minutes later ceased firing and soon submerged.

The smoke was dense and the distance so great that the Henry's gunners could not tell positively whether they had hit the U-boat, but they were confident it had been damaged, as otherwise it would not have submerged and given up the fight.

The enemy disposed of, the Henry proceeded on its way, running with all lights out, according to instructions.

Sunks American Ship

Plunging along in the darkness, five days after its encounter with the submarine, the Henry was nearing the American coast. An out-

bound convoy, shrouded in darkness was proceeding from New York. It was midnight, pitch dark, and before either the group going east or the single ship sailing west knew of the other's presence, the Henry ran into the convoy. In a moment, before there was time even to switch on running lights to keep clear of the convoy vessels, the Henry crashed into the Herman Frasch. The Frasch was struck a terrific blow, the Henry cutting into her well below the water line. She had received a mortal wound, and sank in a few minutes right under the bow of the Henry.

Three days afterward, on the other side of the ocean, the steamer American collided with the Westgate, sending the Westgate to the bottom.

Sailors have a superstition that "luck runs in streaks," and it does seem so. For, with the hundreds of N. O. T. S. vessels running back and forth, only four were sunk by collision, and two of these accidents occurred within three days of each other.

Only Eighteen Vessels Lost

As a matter of fact, of the 450 vessels actually sailing for the N. O. T. S., only eighteen were lost—eight sunk by torpedoes or German mines, four from collisions and six from other accidents such as fire or stranding.

One of these cases was the most mysterious thing that happened during the war—the disappearance of the Cyclops, carrying a cargo of manganese was bound for Baltimore. She was proceeding steadily, with no indication of any, doubt as to her seaworthiness. She reported having some trouble with one of her engines, but her captain felt confident that he could easily reach port, though using one engine would somewhat reduce his speed.

On March 4, 1918, she put into Barbados, British West Indies to take aboard coal for the rest of her voyage. While at that place there was no indication of anything unusual, and among officers, crew and passengers there seemed to be no apprehension or forebodings of trouble or disaster. After coaling she sailed away. Many persons saw her sail; other vessels hailed her as she passed out to sea.

Last Seen of the Cyclops

After that no one ever saw her again, or heard one word or ever found any trace of her. Almost invariably, when a vessel is sunk, bodies of the drowned are found, and a mass of floating wreckage. But never a soul of all those on the big 19,000-ton ship, never a stick of wreckage or one thing from the lost ship was ever discovered.

Two hundred and ninety-three perished when the Cyclops went down. In addition to her officers and crew she was bringing north some fifty-one enlisted men who had been serving on United States vessels in South American waters as well as a few civilians returning from Brazil, among them Maurice Gottschalk, United States consul at Rio de Janeiro.

What happened to her? There were many theories, most of them wild and untenable; none that seemed to fit the case thoroughly. Many people jumped to the conclusion that she was sunk by a submarine, but, so far as known, there was no submarine anywhere near that region. Others, seizing upon the fact that her commanding officer, Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Worley, was a native of Germany and that a number of the crew had German names, thought the captain and crew had turned traitors and taken the ship to Germany. Lieutenant Worley had come to America as a boy, he had been employed in the naval auxiliary service for nearly twenty years with no evidence of disloyalty. But this belief among some outside the navy that the ship had been taken to Germany persisted until the armistice, when there was undeniable proof that no such vessel had been captured, turned over or sighted, and the Germans knew no more about her fate than we did.

Think Ship Turned Turtle

The only theory that seems tenable is that the Cyclops was caught in some sudden West Indian hurricane; that her cargo shifted, listing the vessel, which turned turtle and went down. This is the only way in which the absence of wreckage can be accounted for. Our colliers of this type have high steel beams like cranes, with chains of buckets to load and unload coal. If she went down bottom-side up, these huge steel fingers might have pinned down everything on deck, allowing nothing to float to the surface. That is what seems most probable. But, like everything else connected with the case, it is all conjecture.

"Fate unknown," is the inscription beside the name of the Cyclops on the navy list. The waves that sweep over where she lies conceal the secret. Her fate will probably remain a mystery until that last day when the waters are rolled back and the sea gives up its dead.

(Another article by former Secretary Daniels will be printed next week.)

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For Sale for \$1,000

By R. RAY BAKER.

(© 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

It was no great surprise to be turned down by Christine Wenslow, but it was a bitter disappointment.

Frankly Casper Hopkins had admitted repeatedly to himself that there was no reason why the most beautiful girl in Waterford should look on him with favor. There were handsome suitors who hovered about her threshold, and when the good looks had been distributed Casper must have been absent, for he was a very plain-looking young man. There were athletes who aspired to her hand, and in physical dimensions and strength, Casper made a poor showing, for he was a rather runty-looking specimen of manhood. There were rich men's sons who wooed the fair maiden, and here again Casper did not shine, for his future was wrapped up in a shoe store in which he expected to buy an interest some time soon.

But he had hoped against hope, and now his heart was broken. Having received the fatal answer, he turned from Christine and slowly, with eyes downcast, approached the door of her home, which he vowed he never would darken again once he stepped out into the dark world. "Casper."

Her voice arrested him as he was turning the knob.

Christine sat on a davenport, in a dejected posture, looking at him with lack-luster eyes.

"Will you come here, Casper?" she said. "I will explain some things to you. I intended keeping it from you, but I feel it is due you. You have been very nice to me."

He sat on the davenport beside her. "I will not mince words," she told him, speaking rapidly. "The fact is, Casper, I am about to offer myself for sale."

"You—you—" Casper stammered, unable to believe his ears.

"I am about to offer myself for sale," she repeated. "Casper, I do not wish to appear conceited, but there are several young men who wish me to marry them, and I shall accept one—for one thousand dollars cash. I need the money. Father, you know, is in the hospital, and the only thing that will save his life is an operation that will cost the amount I have mentioned. It will not be the first time such a plan has been used. I read in the newspapers recently about a New York girl who made a similar offer, with a similar purpose in view, and that gave me the idea. The only assets we have are some worthless mining stock, this home which father has always lived in, and—and me. I am going to sell myself. Goodby."

Casper went out, walking in a trance of misery. It was Sunday, and his services were not required at the shoe store where he was employed; so he set out for a long walk in the woods. He scarcely knew where he wandered, his thoughts were so busy. His dream was shattered, his heart broken, and he cared little what happened. To think of the girl he worshiped becoming the bride of a man she did not love—for one thousand dollars!

By the time Casper had walked three hours there was a different light in his eyes, expressive of a combination of determination and desperation.

With hurried steps he made his way to the house where he roomed and boarded. From a drawer of his dresser he brought a bank book, which he opened. Seated on the edge of the bed, he stared at an array of figures, smiling grimly.

"She's going to sell herself for a thousand dollars," he mused. "Very well, I will buy her myself. I love her and I have just as much right to her as any of those rich men."

Tears threatened in Casper's eyes. It had taken him three years to save that thousand, and a great deal of pinching and scraping. He had in mind the purchase of an interest in the shoe store where he worked, and he had put off asking Christine to marry him until he had accumulated the necessary amount to go into business. Now, if he married Christine according to her own terms, it would mean starting all over again.

Casper's mind was made up. He wanted Christine, even if he had to buy her.

But Casper felt he would be unequal to the task of appearing in person to bid for Christine. So the next morning, before he went to work, he penned a brief note. He carried this to work with him, and when the bank was opened he drew out his funds and immediately transferred them to a checking account.

Then he wrote a check for a thousand dollars and inclosed it with the note. He had exactly \$75 left to his credit in the bank.

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With a peculiar feeling, something like guilt, Casper dropped the note in a mail box and returned to his labors. That very night he received an answer from Christine, and in the envelope with the short epistle was his check.

"Dear Casper," ran the missive, "the only theory that seems tenable is that the Cyclops was caught in some sudden West Indian hurricane; that her cargo shifted, listing the vessel, which turned turtle and went down. This is the only way in which the absence of wreckage can be accounted for. Our colliers of this type have high steel beams like cranes, with chains of buckets to load and unload coal. If she went down bottom-side up, these huge steel fingers might have pinned down everything on deck, allowing nothing to float to the surface. That is what seems most probable. But, like everything else connected with the case, it is all conjecture."

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BEECHAM'S PILLS
Sweeten the Stomach
PILLS

should share my misery. Besides, you need the money. I will not let you sacrifice yourself this way. It will have to be some one else."

At first Casper felt angry but, this feeling did not last. Instead of the look of determination and desperation that had been shining from his eyes, there gradually appeared a light of mingled resignation and self-sacrifice. That night he mailed another note to Christine, along with the check. The note said:

"You are right, Christine. We would not be happy. But there is another way out for you. I am sending the check again, and it is not to be considered as your purchase price. I am lending you the money, and you may pay it back whenever you are able.

Thus, you will not have to marry under the circumstances you have decided upon. I have no hope of ever making you my wife, but I can at least manifest my love in a material way by financing your father's operation."

Casper heard nothing from Christine for several days. Then, one morning, she called him on the telephone.

"Casper," she said, "I have changed my mind. If you will come up this evening I will accept your offer."

Wonderingly, undecided whether to be happy or disappointed, Casper called on Christine that evening. He loved Christine as much as ever, but he questioned whether such a commercial transaction could turn out well. He accepted her theory in that respect, and had resigned himself to what appeared the inevitable.

Christine met him with sparkling eyes and cheeks aglow.

"Sit down, Casper," she said, "and I will make an explanation somewhat different from the other one you listened to here."

"To be frank, I was angry when I first received your check. I had considered your love for me too deep to yield to such a business-like proposal.

However, when I thought it over I was able to get your viewpoint and to see that you felt you were being cheated. Even then, though, I could not accept you—for a very good reason. Rather I would have married any one else; so I returned your check.

"When you sent it again I felt different. I realized that you were simply trying to save me, and I can tell you I certainly admired the spirit you displayed. But it put me in a quandary. I could not accept the money even as a loan, for there was no prospect that I ever could repay you, but I decided to keep the check this time—until I could think it over further."

She unfolded a paper she had been secreting in the palm of a hand and presented it to him. It was his check for a thousand dollars.

"I am returning it again, Casper, because I do not need it. Providence has taken a hand in my behalf.

Over night the mining stock which I held trebled in value, due to the discovery of a rich vein close to it, and this morning I disposed of it for fifteen hundred dollars."

"But I thought," said Casper, "that you said you would accept my offer."

"So I do," she smiled. "I accept your offer of marriage, but without any money involved. Casper, I have loved you all along, and it was as hard to give you up as it was for you to abandon the idea of having me, Casper. I am yours—but I am not for sale."

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Register's Notices.

The following Administrators', Executors' and Guardians' Accounts have been filed in the Register's Office for confirmation in the Orphans' Court of Bedford County on Monday January 16, 1922.

1. The First and Final Account of Josephine C. Nycom, Administratrix of the Estate of Henry C. Nycom, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

2. The First and Final Account of Belva M. Hurley, Administratrix of the Estate of John A. Hurley, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

3. The First and Final Account of E. E. Zinn, one of the Executors of the Estate of Emma E. Staley, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

4. The Account of E. M. Pennell, Esq., Executor of the last Will and Testament of Reuben H. Holmes, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

5. The First Account of J. L. Zeth, and F. M. Zeth, Executors of the last Will and Testament of M. V. Zeth, late of Hopewell Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

6. The First and Final Account of Andrew J. Hilligass and George E. Hilligass, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Hilligass, late of Hyndman Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

7. The Account of J. H. Snoeberger, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Mary Waters, late of Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

8. The First and Final Account of William Ralph Dibert, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Charles H. Dibert, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

9. The First and Final Account of Harrison Ritchey, Administrator of the Estate of Rev. Samuel Ritchey, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

10. The First and Final Account of D. C. Reiley, Administrator of the Estate of Theres M. Fluke, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased and Trustee to sell decedent's Realty.

11. The First and Final Account of Lemon McDonald, Administrator of the Estate of Rachel McDonald, late of West St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

12. The First and Final Account of Elizabeth S. Frazier, Administratrix of the Estate of William H. Frazier, late of the Borough of Hyndman, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased and Trustee to sell decedent's Real Estate.

13. The Account of Edward Price, Espy Price and James A. Heming, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Andrew J. Price, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

14. The First and Final Account of Gertrude S. Gensimore and Grace B. Linn, Executrices of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Brumbaugh, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

15. The First and Final Account of J. Irvin Byres, Administrator of the Estate of William C. Quarry, late of Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

16. The First and Final Account of Emma A. Neal, Administratrix of the Estate of John S. Neal, late of Bloomfield Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

17. The First and Final Account of S. S. Leach, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Cora Leach, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased, post partum.

18. The First Account of M. H. Akers, Administrator of the Estate of George Albert Hanks, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

19. The First and Final Account of Charles B. Mowry, Warren K. Mowry and Austin H. Mowry, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of William H. Mowry, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

20. The First and Final Account of Stanley Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of William S. Berkheimer, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

21. The First and Final Account of Emory Beegle and Lottie Lingenthal, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth W. Beegle, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

22. The First and Final Account of William E. Bowser, Administrator of the Estate of Quitman Bowser, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

23. The Second Account of H. W. Cogan, Administrator of the Estate of Susan Heffner, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

24. The First and Final Account of Lorenzo I. Brown, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob D. Brown, late of Woodbury Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Eliza M. Stewart,
Register.

Dec. 24. Jan 13.

ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS

The following account has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Bedford County and will be presented to the Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday the 16th of January next.

The First and Final account of Robert C. Smith, Guardian and Trustee to sell the real estate of D. Barkley Daugherty of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., an incompetent.

Cockroach Holds up Train.

A train on a Canadian railroad was held up for nearly half an hour owing to a cockroach having climbed into a telegraph instrument at a signal box.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania on Saturday the 14th day of January 1922 the following property.

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those five certain tracts, plies or parcels of land more particularly described as follows:

No. 1. A lot of ground situated, lying and being in Pleasantville Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by G. H. Miller, on the East by alley, on the South by alley on the West by Public road, and having thereon erected a two-story frame eight room dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings.

No. 2. All the defendant's interest in the timber on the P. H. Fink tract of land situated in Broad Top and West Providence Townships, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by Charlette Fry and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, on the East by Charlette Fry, on the South by Charlette Fry and Jesse Greenwalt, and on the West by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, containing 214 acres and 209 perches more or less.

No. 3. A tract of land situated in Kimmell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by George Welsh, on the East by Millard Fickes, on the South by Valentine Stuft heirs and L. S. Imler, on the West by Valentine Stuft heirs and Bruce Morehead and L. S. Imler, containing 120 acres more or less, having thereon a four room bungalow dwelling house 31x16 feet, a stable 23x35 feet and outbuildings.

No. 4. All that defendant's interest in the timber on the Millard Fickes tract of timber land situated in Kimmell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on North by George Welsh, on East by other lands of Millard Fickes, and by Jacob Feather and Albert Feather, on the South by public road, on West by A. Arthur Ickes, containing 100 acres more or less.

No. 5. All the defendant's interest in the timber on the Valentine Stuft heirs land, situated in Kimmell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by A. Arthur Ickes and others, on the East by Albert and Jacob Feather and others, on the South by L. S. Imler and Bruce Morehead, containing 64 acres and 64 perches more or less.

Terms: The price for which the property is sold must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will immediately be put up and sold at the risk and at the expense of the person to whom it was first sold, who, in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the debt be acknowledged unless the money is actually paid to the sheriff. Purchasers who are lien creditors must secure a certified list of liens for the sheriff in order to apply the amount of bids or any part thereof on their liens.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. Arthur Ickes, Defendant.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. of said day.

BEATS ANYTHING
HE'S EVER SEEN

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Uriah Blackburn, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned executor named in the last will and testament of Uriah Blackburn, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment to the same.

Albert E. Blackburn, M. D.
Executor.
3813 Powelton Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

George Points,
Attorney.
Dec. 9 Jan. 13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Margaret A. Beck, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to

H. C. Miller,
Administrator
Cumberland Valley, 1

B. F. Madore,
Attorney.
Dec 16 Jan. 27

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Margaret E. Diehl, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Martin A. Diehl,
Rt. 4 Bedford,
Elias A. Diehl,
Lutzville, Pa.
Administrators.

Emory D. Claar,
Attorney.
Dec. 9 Jan. 13

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Margaret A. Beck, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased, by virtue of the order and decree of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County will expose on Thursday, January 12, 1922, at 1:30 p. m. the following described real estate:

All that certain tract of land situated in the Township aforesaid adjoining lands of C. C. Boor, Richard Miller and Thomas Miller and having thereon erected a plank dwelling house and outbuildings.

Terms of sale: One half the purchase price at the time the property is struck off and the balance upon confirmation of the sale and delivery of the deed.

H. C. Miller, Administrator.
B. F. Madore,
Attorney.
Dec. 23. Jan. 6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Quitman Bowser, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

William E. Bowser,
Administrator
Osterburg, Pa.

Frank E. Colvin,
Attorney.
Dec. 23 Jan 27

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Moses Lippel, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Henry Lippel,
Administrator c. t. a.
Cumberland, Md.

George Points,
Clarence Lippel,
Attorneys.
Dec 23 Jan 27

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF George H. Oster, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned executor named in the last will and testament of George H. Oster late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

J. Carl Oster,
Executor.
Bedford, Pa. 1

F. Madore,
Attorney.
Dec 9 Jan 13

for that
COUGH!
KEMP'S
BALSAM

Patented Medicinal Balsam

PENNSYLVANIA

BRIEFS

The bodies of Henry Coates and his wife, each aged about 60, were found in their home in McKeport. They last were seen about ten days ago, and at the request of neighbors, police forced an entrance into the house.

Quick work was done by burglars who broke into the home of Peter Yackinez, saloonkeeper, at Beaver Meadow, and stole \$400 in \$10 and \$20 bills while Yackinez, aroused by the noise they made in breaking open a door, was dressing to investigate the commotion. They were gone with the money by the time Yackinez got downstairs.

Two thousand miners employed in the Highland 2 and Highland 6 collieries of the Jeddoo-Highland Coal company, of Jeddoo, biggest independent anthracite operators in the world, received a Christmas present in the form of an announcement from the company's offices that the terms of renewal of the leases with Philadelphia land owners have been essentially agreed upon and the possibility of suspension January 1 has been entirely dissipated.

After being mysteriously missing for nearly a year, Wesley Kauffman, a wealthy farmer, walked from his home and said he had come to spend Christmas. His wife nearly swooned with joy and they had a happy reunion. Kauffman attended the local curb market one day last summer, but never returned. Inquiry showed he had drawn all of his money from a Sunbury bank. He said he had been with a daughter, Mrs. Jacob Young, of Moline, Kan., but no explanation has been given of his disappearance.

The average population of the Blair county jail during the present year has been about 65 prisoners a day.

State Treasurer Snyder began sending out checks paying municipalities money due for firemen's relief funds under the 1920 series, the 1919 payments having been completed. The checks went to the first ten counties in alphabetical order and it is expected about \$700,000 will be paid within a short time.

Her clothing becoming ignited when she fell asleep beside a lighted gas stove, Mrs. Minnie Weigle, of Lemoyne, near Harrisburg, was burned seriously. Doctors said the skin from three-fourths of the surface of her body had been burned off.

Baldwin's Eddystone plant near Chester will start on a contract in a few days to make shoes of all kinds for horses and mules. The concern has a large contract from England and already the men of the blacksmith shop have started to fashion dies that will stamp the shoes out of solid plates. It is the second time that England has come to the Eddystone plant for horse shoes.

Arthur L. Brown, alias Edward Edwards, claiming to be a Canadian, was arrested in Lancaster, charged with robbing animal traps belonging to fifteen persons in Cumberland county. The furs were shipped to New York. When he slipped and fell into vat of boiling water, Ferd Enstig, aged 40, of Northumberland, escaped death only because he remained on his feet. When fellow-workmen pulled him out both of his legs were parboiled, but doctors say he will recover.

John B. Hoyer, 60 years old, died of injuries inflicted when an automobile struck him in Harrisburg. The driver hurried away after the accident, and the police have been unable to find any clue to his identity.

State police and Mercer county detectives are searching for four negroes who held up and robbed the general store of A. S. Gilger, at Hadley, near Mercer, escaping with \$250 in cash and some merchandise. According to Gilger, the bandits entered the store at closing time. They forced his daughter, Jessie, John Scheffler, a clerk, and Gilger to throw up their hands and go into a rear room, where they were tied up.

The municipalities of Pennsylvania cannot be held liable for the state tax on gasoline imposed by the act of 1921 upon all gasoline sold in this state, except for purposes of resale, where the fluid is bought for use of municipality owned vehicles such as fire engines, according to an opinion given to Auditor General Samuel S. Lewis by Deputy Attorney General George Ross Hull. The question was first raised by Judge Claude Reno, of Allentown, now a Lehigh county judge, and Mr. Hull holds that as the legislature expressed no intent to tax the state or any of its divisions, which it may do if it sees fit, the tax is not to be collected from municipalities. The opinion also holds that State College and the New Western State Hospital for the Insane are not to be taxed either on gasoline purchases for their motor vehicles because while they are administered under direction of boards, their property is owned by the state which maintains them. In the case of institutions occasionally receiving state aid the situation is different and they are liable for taxes.

A total of \$20,000 has been raised in a drive to liquidate the debt of \$60,000 against the Lewistown Hospital.

The Jeddoo-Highland Coal company has its 150 monthly men a month's salary as a bonus.

Each member of the Altoona Kiwanis Club will donate a ton of coal to the central bureau of charities for the poor of that city this winter.

Milton Fauk, a coal driver, died at the Hazleton State Hospital from injuries sustained from a runaway team.

The Magee Carpet company, of Bloomsburg, announced the distribution of a 7 per cent bonus to its 850 employees, totaling \$60,000.

Fifteen cases of chicken pox are quarantined in the juvenile department of the Central Pennsylvania Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, near Sunbury.

TOWN PESTS



LIVE STOCK

HIGHEST PRICES FOR SWINE

Especially Advantageous to Southern Farmer to Study Use of Well-Balanced Hog Ration.

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and PublisherRegular subscription price per
year \$2.00, payable in advance and
\$2.50 if paid within the year.All communications should be ad-
dressed to Gazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford, Pa.The Gazette is the leading news-
paper of Bedford County and its cir-
culation is far ahead of any of its
contemporaries. As an advertising
medium it is one of the best in this
part of the state.Card of Thanks \$1.00, Resolutions
of Respect, \$2.00 Obituary Poetry
5c per line. Memorial Poetry 5c per
line.

Friday, January 6, 1922.

MR. WILSON'S BIRTHDAY

When Mr. Wilson left the White
House somebody asked him what he
intended to do. In answer to the
question he said he was going to
show the country how an ex-
President of the United States should be-
have. He has done so.Mr. Wilson has a remarkable gift
of speech, but he also has a remark-
able gift of offence, and he has been
employing that talent ever since
March 4. By no word or act has he
sought to embarrass the Harding Ad-
ministration or add to the difficulties
of his successor. All attempts to
induce him to criticize Mr. Hard-
ing's policies have been unsuccess-
ful. Mr. Wilson's conduct has been
diametrically opposite in every re-
spect to that of Mr. Roosevelt, who
assumed that his chief mission in
life was to pull down anybody who
was President.The silence of Mr. Wilson in re-
spect to the Harding Administration is
not the result of a waiving interest
in public affairs. On the contrary
Mr. Wilson's interest was never
keener or more alert. Nor does he
regard his political leadership as a
closed chapter in his life. It is inevi-
table that while he survives, a very
large percentage of the Democratic
Party will derive its political inspira-
tion from him, as it did from Jefferson
son after his retirement from the
Presidency. In that respect it is a
leadership of intellect and character
that nobody can challenge, but it is
also a leadership that Mr. Wilson
shows no disposition to use for mere
partisan ends.The temptation of the Senate
Democrats to play party politics
with the four-power treaty is strong,
but it is a temptation to which Mr.
Wilson has shown no disposition to
yield, and there is no likelihood that
he will yield to it. Efforts to dis-
cover what he thinks about the
treaty have failed and it is improb-
able that he will come to a definite
conclusion until the work of the
conference is finished and he can study
it as a whole.Even then it is certain that his
conclusions will not be influenced by
politics or warped by the inexplicable
course pursued by the American
delegates in presenting the
treaty as an agreement that related
only to the islands of the Pacific,
whereas it applied to the Japanese
homeland as well. He knows from
experience how much international
mischief can be caused by the kind
of political tactics that Lodge and
the other Republican Senators em-
ployed against him.During the debate on the separate
treaty with Germany, Republican
Senators tried to drag Mr. Wilson
into the controversy and pictured
him as the instigator of the Demo-
cratic opposition, but as a matter of
fact he instigated nothing. There
could be no possible doubt about his
opinion of the treaty or of any sepa-
rate peace with Germany, and al-
though he discussed it frankly with
visitors he made no attempt to in-
fluence public sentiment against it.
Even Mr. Wilson's bitterest enemy
will hardly say that he has not be-
haved with exemplary courtesy to
the Harding Administration.This is Mr. Wilson's sixty-fifth
birthday and he can hardly fail to
be gratified by the knowledge that
the great policies for which he all
but sacrificed his life have been
making steady and uninterrupted
public progress during the period
of his retirement. The prin-
ciples of international conduct that he
represents were never before so
strong as they are now. He left his
vindication to events and events have
proved a most eloquent champion.
More clearly than ever he stands
forth as the one statesman of his
day who had clear and comprehen-
sive vision of the means that civil-
ization must adopt to escape destruc-
tion and insure peace—N. Y. World

MR. DEB'S OPINIONS

Eugene V. Debs makes it known
that his interview with the Presi-
dent had no effect on his opinions;
he was assured that his release
from prison was unconditional and
that he would not be expected to
depart from his "principles, convic-
tions and ideals."That is a matter more of personal
than of public interest. Debs was not
sent to jail for his opinions but for
his obstruction of the Selective
Service Act. He was imprisoned for
interfering with the Government's
efficient prosecution of the war and
he is released now that the end of
the war has ended his capacity for
obstruction. With the country at
peace, there is no occasion for him
to recant and he may continue to
promulgate his beliefs as freely as
he desires, subject always to the
responsibility provided by the Com-
stitution.What Debs loses sight of and
what critics of the amnesty shown
to him appear to ignore is the rela-
tion of the element of time to his
conditions and release. His opinions
are not of much importance now, as
they were not of much importance
before the United States entered thewar. With the country in the
war and with all the resources of
Government bent to its successful
prosecution, their expression under
such conditions as to constitute a
menace to national security justified
measures a menace to national secu-
rity justified measures of repression
according to due process of law. The
question of his present penitence or
impenitence is negligible.

CRIME BECOMES AN INDUSTRY

Crime as viewed from all angles is
becoming more and more prevalent
and because of its renumeratio-
n to its perpetrators, it is developing into
an industry or into a system of pecu-
liar gain. Some time ago a young
man from East Providence was
brought before one of our justices of
the peace for illegal traffic in intox-
icating liquor. The boy was adjudged
guilty after evidence was presented
that he sold his product at \$1 a
quart of \$32 a gallon and was held in
\$500 bail for his appearance at Court.
This traffic was kept up for three or
four months at the rate of a barrel
a week previous to his arrest, which
we might say for convenience, netted
him \$1000 a barrel which is low ac-
cording to his own figuring, and for
three months, or 12 weeks, at a barrel
a week would net him \$12000.
Of course he paid his bond of \$500.
The costs and his attorney and went
out with a purse of \$11,000 a nice
little fortune for a small crime of
violating the liquor laws.Then we have a man robbing a
bank known to be against the law
and he is allowed to go free of all the
blame, yet has at his command
several hundred dollars of the peo-
ple's money. Then we have another
man who committed larceny, got a
nice sum of money, was sentenced to
imprisonment for one year or more.
His prison sentence was worth
in the neighborhood of \$30 a day.
Then we have an attorney who
swindled a woman out of her prop-
erty when he was paid to be her at-
torney. This unethical, unprofes-
sional, treacherous act netted him some-
thing like \$1500. So on for hundreds
of cases going on every day. People
are committing crimes, crimes,
crimes and getting rich at it and yet
many go free and others get only
slight punishment for their misde-
meanors. In fact, crime has been
commercialized and is a chief avenue
for support these days and as long
as the Courts are lenient and the
people disinterested, crime will con-
tinue and not only that, it will grow
and private property will constantly
be in peril of being confiscated.
But the greatest menace is the tak-
ing of lives when these criminals
begin to act.John Winemaker says, that the
people must be patient. High prices
still prevail in most commodities and
that it will take some time to get
these prices adjusted. "Well, we are
inclined to believe all this gossip of
high and low Republicans but it
didn't take a year to reduce the
laborers to a jobless craft and it
didn't take a year to bring the farm-
ers' products down to \$1.00 wheat,
wheat and why should it take four
years to bring coal, steel, iron, gas,
petroleum down to a level with
farmers' products and labor's wages?
Why can't the big corporations re-
duce their products as well?"Some Republicans please explain
the difficulty.January 1st, 1921 Harding made
a New Year's Resolution that the
Republican party would give the
Farmers better prices and the job-
less, jobs. This year he repeated the
resolution. He didn't keep it last year
and it has been so miserable for every-
body because he failed that every-
body has lost hope and has become
downhearted and skeptical about all
Harding's resolving. His peace par-
ley is anything else but Peace. In fact
it stirred up a hornet's nest. This
was another 1921 promise, the As-
sociation of Nations. "Nit"

LAST CALL

to join our Xmas Club

Why is it that the Christmas
Savings Idea continues—and
grows?Because it encourages saving
and makes it easy.Small weekly deposits are
the seed; a snug check, with
interest, just before Christmas
is the fruit.

It surprises while it delights

But, don't delay, the Season
is passing

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

Home of Christmas Savings

Tanlac, that celebrated medi-
cine, makes you eat better, feel
better, sleep better and work
better. Sold by Ed. D. Hecker-
man.There are a great many political
pie counter patrons of Bedford won-
dering where they will at their next
New Year's pie. The Brice—James
Jordan bi-partisan for revenue only
clique are nervous as Bessie's Cat
since their old friend, Penrose, has
gone off.WEAVE LIVELY TENDON
TO CLOSE WOUNDSA new method of mending broken
or badly torn tendons is described
by Drs. W. E. Gallic and A. B. Le
Mesurier in the Canadian Medical
Association Journal. They experimen-
ted on animals for several years
before applying the new idea to hu-
man beings, but now they are able
to cite numerous cases in which it
has been applied to such injuries as
ruptures of the tendons of the knee-
caps and difficult cases of hernia.The new method consists of clos-
ing the wound by weaving strips of
transplanted living tendon into the
bordering tissue and across the gap.
There is no great difficulty in
transplanting tendons, but they tend
to heal in place with large amounts
of scar tissue. Now the fibres of
scar tissue are irregular and loosely
arranged and they stretch under
strain so that the cut edges of the
graft separate widely. This, of course
is serious, especially in the case of
large hernias. Drs. Gallic and
Le Mesurier found that if the
graft be scraped and
scarified and woven over a con-
siderable distance into the edges of
the gap to be filled, this difficulty
was entirely overcome.They now use long strips of ten-
don, threaded on large-eyed needles,
weaving them back and forth and
knitting at each point of puncture,
thus making a sort of trellis work
of living sutures. They take the ma-
terial from some large tendon
which can easily spare a few of its
fascia and will quickly repair the
loss, the Achilles tendon or the fas-
cia lata, for example.When it is necessary to unite ten-
don to tendon, they do it by splicing
making long splices. They state that
they have had no failures by these
methods.STARTLING CURES
OF HEART DISEASEQuinidin, though not a new drug,
has just sprung into fame as a rem-
edy for the common form of heart
disease known as auricular fibrilla-
tion. The Journal of the American
Medical Association published arti-
cles on the subject by Drs. A. W.
Hewlett and J. T. Sweeney of San
Francisco, Dr. Walter W. Hambur-
ger of Chicago and Drs. B. S. Oppen-
heimer and Hubert Mann of New
York, all of whom have been testing it.
Commenting on these it says:"To see a heart that has been con-
stantly irregular for one or two
years because of a fibrillating auri-
cle lose its lawless and rapid beat
within a few hours under the influ-
ence of this drug, and resume nor-
mal rhyme and rate and maintain
these for months, must attract the
attention of even the most sceptical
clinician or the most confirmed
therapeutic nihilist. Such a phenom-
enon announces the advent of a new
and virile agent in the treat-
ment of heart disease."But it adds a warning, asking
why it has no effect in 50 per cent
of cases and why in so many cases
in which it is effective its beneficial
effects are only transitory. Not
enough is yet known about quinidin
and its administration is sometimes
followed by alarming symptoms.
Therefore, its indiscriminate use
would be highly dangerous, in spite
of the startling cure it sometimes
produces.

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE PARTY

A very sociable surprise party
was sprung upon Mr. and Mrs. Sam-
uel Naugle, of Friend's Cove, on
Saturday evening, December 31, it
being the sixty-second birthday of
Mrs. Naugle as well as being the
birthday of two of her nephews,
Emmanuel Fickes and George Beegle.
Mrs. Naugle, who was planning to
retire at seven o'clock was detained
until the next year and then only
allowed to retire after having
spent an enjoyable evening
with her friends and neighbors.
After the serving of refreshments
and the playing of various games
all left trusting that both Mr. and
Mrs. Naugle will be able to enjoy
many more such occasions.Those present were: Mr. and Mrs.
Samuel Naugle, Mr. and Mrs. Shann-
on Beegle, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel
Knisely and family, Mr. and Mrs.
Bruce Imler and family, Mr. Scott
Fickes, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel
Fickes and family, Mr. and Mrs.
Emory Kegg and family, Mr. and
Mrs. Walter Kegg and son, Mr. and
Mrs. William Mowry, Mr. and Mrs.
Harvey Beegle and family, Mr. and
Mrs. Roy Crissman and family, Mr.
and Mrs. William Kidd and family,
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Naugle and
family, Messrs. Lester Bridges, Sam-
uel Berkheimer, Frank and Jerry
Foor, Misses Violet Foor, Margaret
Foor and Bessie Wilson.

WANTED

Salesman and District Manager
willing to work hard and show he is
worth \$150.00 per week, we want
to establish lowest priced guaran-
teed cord tire in this locality.Crescent Cord Tire Company,
Plymouth, Indiana.Jan. 6
for Pennsylvania is entering on its
fourth year of extravagance extor-
tion and wholesale grabbing of the
people's money. Sprout wants to go
to the United States Senate on the
record he has made as governor. He
has some record to recommend him.
Hasn't he?Here is a clipping from the Ohio
State Journal: "Well, we see we earn-
est and efficient Republicans are now
just going to save to the taxpayers
\$1,000,000 a day, and we're always
just going to do something that"

THE R. L. DOLLINGS COMPANY

INVESTMENT BANKERS

PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH

PHILADELPHIA

INDIANAPOLIS
COLUMBUSAnnounces the payment of the following dividends by companies
financed by it:

Quarterly, Due January 1, 1922

The R. L. Dollings Company of Ohio

The International Note & Mortgage Company, Columbus, Ohio

The Clay Products Company, Brazil, Ind.

The International Note & Mortgage Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Semi Annual, Due January 1, 1922

The R. L. Dollings Company of Indianapolis, Ind.

The Anderson Foundry & Machine Co., Anderson, Ind.

The Insley Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Rude Mfg. Co., Liberty, Ind.

The Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.

The Western Drop Forge, Co., Marion, Ind.

The Hugo Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Steel Fabricating Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Millholland Machine Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Semi Annual, Due January 15, 1922

The R. L. Dollings Company of Pennsylvania

American Bronze Corporation, Berwyn, Pa.

American Cone & Pretzel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The American Motor Truck Co., Newark, Ohio.

The C. & E. Shoe Company, Columbus, Ohio.

The Cullen & Vaughn Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

The Mykrantz Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The Matthews Engineering Co., Sandusky, Ohio.

McCambridge Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Recording Devices Co., Dayton, Ohio.

The Florida Farms & Industries Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The Burton-Townsend Co., Zanesville, Ohio.

Crane Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Crane-Ohio Ice Cream Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The Franklin Brick & Tile Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Commercial Truck Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The North Carolina Farms Co., Columbus, Ohio.

The Champion Engineering Company, Kenton, Ohio.

Pheonix Iron Works Co., Meadville, Pa.

Commercial Truck Service Corporation, Philadelphia.

Semi Annual, Due February 1st, 1922.

V. C. Baking Company, Allentown, Pa.

Checks will be mailed on the dates indicated above.

George D

CLASSIFIED ADS

When you are in need of building material, sash, shingles, rubberoid roofing, siding, flooring, wall board, commission houses to buy your beaver board phone or call on the Davidson Lumber Co. Don't send to material. Buy it at home and you can see what you are getting—better goods. These men don't pay any money into your churches or Sunday School. It is doubtful if some of them know what the inside of a church looks like.

Davidson Lumber Co.

July 1 tf.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey bull calf, six months old.

Lloyd H. Diehl,
Lutzville 1.

County Phone.

Jan. 6-13 *

FOR SALE

2 1/2 horse power Fairbanks gas engine. Call at

Frank Shearer's Blacksmith

Shop at Willows.

Jan. 6-13 *

FARM WANTED

Wanted to hear of farm for sale price, and particulars.

L. Jones,
Box 551, Olney, Ill.

Jan. 6-13 *

For Sale: Snel property consisting of two story brick house and frame stable situated on Pitt street, Bedford, Pa. Well built house, spicknend bath room. Apply to

Attorney George Points.

Dec. 30-Jan. 6

For Sale: Milburn property on South Julian street. All modern conveniences. Apply to

Attorney Points.

Dec. 30-Jan. 6

For Sale: Harry Carpenter property consisting of two story brick house and outbuildings, located on East Pitt st., Bedford, Pa. Apply to

Attorney Points.

Dec. 30-Jan. 6

For Rent: Moses Lippel frame dwelling on Railroad Avenue, Bedford, Pa. Apply to Attorney Points.

Dec. 30

FOR SALE

Black Percheron stallion known as the Fairview company stallion; also good 4 year old horse and 6 or 8 spring colts foaled last spring.

S. J. Barnes,
Inglesmith, Pa.

Nov. 25-Jan. 6 *

FOR SALE

A good work horse about 1250 lbs. Will work anywhere and an excellent single-line-leader.

Sol. C. Ritchey,
Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 30-Jan. 6

STALLION FOR SALE

Will sell my black, imported stallion.

C. U. Claycomb,
Osterburg, Pa., Rt. 1.

Dec. 30-Feb. 3 *

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Schellburg, Pa., for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking house on the second Tuesday of January, 1922, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 11 a. m.

W. C. Keyser,
Cashier.

Dec. 16-25 Jan. 6

J. ROY CESSNA

He's The
Insurance Man
Bedford, Pa.

One fire to every 175 fire policies.
One accident to every ten accident policies.

One sickness to every five health policies.

One death to every life.

A sensible man needs no other argument.

The Equitable Life Insurance Society.

Tanlac, the celebrated medicine, is now sold by Ed. D. Heckerman.

Krew-Pina
SALVIA
One thorough application
draws all the aches over
night. At all drugstores
Sore Throat

Among other things the President's Peace Conference has helped to the appreciation of the vast accomplishments of the "Wilson Diplomacy."

Cadillac
Announces New Prices

The Cadillac Motor Car Company announces the following substantially-reduced prices of new Type 61 Cadillac cars, effective January 1st, 1922:

Touring Car	\$3150
Phaeton	3150
Roadster	3100
Two Passenger Coupe	3875
Victoria	3875
Five Passenger Coupe	3925
Sedan	4100
Suburban	4250
Limousine	4550
Imperial Limousine	4600

F. O. B. Detroit

It is our conviction that the new prices, combined with the definite advance in automobile development of the new Type 61, constitute the Cadillac, in even higher measure than before, the greatest motor car value in the world.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Corporation



The Standard of the World

Bedford Garage

OYSTERS, FISH, GREEN GOODS
AND FRUITS

Try Our Blue Pike - - - 16c Lb.

Lake Erie White Fish - - - 30c Lb.

Oysters - - - 70c & 80c qt.

Watch for New Prices

For Quick Delivery Phone 37-Z

or Let Orders At

L. M. DIEHL'S STORE

117 South Richard St.

H. W. SOUSER

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Abraham Schnabley, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Harry M. Schnabley,
Loysburg, Pa.
Administrator.

Simon H. Sell,
Attorney.

Dec. 30-Feb. 3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Nancy W. Fisher, late of Cumberland Valley Twp., Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those make prompt payment, and those without delay to

John Thomas Fisher,
Rt. 3 Cumberland, Md.
Administrator

E. M. Pennell,
Attorney.

Dec. 30-Feb. 3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Lottie E. Cessna, late of Rainsburg Borough, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

W. Austin Cessna,
Administrator
Rainsburg, Pa.

Simon H. Sell,
Attorney.

Jan. 6-Feb. 10.

THE WILLOWS

Miss Nora Ritchey visited friends in Snake Spring Valley Sunday.

Mr. Russell Foreman left Friday for Washington, D. C., where he will be employed.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Grove and little son, of Bedford, spent the weekend with relatives here.

Miss Evelyn Foreman, of Bedford, called on Miss Selene Foreman Sunday.

Miss Anna Heit, of Altoona, spent the Holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Heit.

Cheer-up.

DUNNINGS CREEK CHARGE

January 8, 1922, New Year's sermon, Fishertown, at 10 a. m. St. Pauls, at 2 p. m. Sunday School one hour before service

POINT

On account of official business at the court house in Bedford since the 12th of December 1921, your correspondent did not have time to gather and write any items, but will now try to make up for lost time.

On the evening of December 22nd

I arrived at home a little late to

celebrate my 82nd birthday and

found postal cards, letters with

birthday and Christmas greetings

and parcel post packages from ten

different states awaiting my inspection,

which pleasure had to be postponed until the next day because I

had to have some rest first.

Your correspondent and wife extend

many thanks to our many friends

who sent us greetings, cards, letters

and other kind remembrances on

that occasion and also hope that all

such and patrons of the Gazette had

a Merry Christmas and a Happy

New Year.

Mr. Albert N. Berkey, of Shanks-

ville, Somerset County and Miss

Iva May Shull, a popular young lady

of Point, were married recently in

Bedford. Miss Shull is a daughter of

Mrs. David Shull, who resides at

Point. This leaves very few young

ladies of marriageable age in this

community and only one or two

young men, but we have some fine

young ladies growing up and in a

few years, they will be taken from

us. It appears that our young men

seem elsewhere for mates and young

men from other places come to

Point and vicinity for their wives.

Miss Elizabeth Hissong, of Cessa-

na, spent Saturday night and Sun-

day with her grand parents, return-

ing home on Sunday evening with

her father who came for her on

Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gohn

were also pleasant callers on Sun-

day.

CESSNA

Mrs. Olive Jones and son, James, who were called here by the death of their daughter and sister, Mary Elizabeth Jones, returned to their home at Charlestown, W. Va., on Saturday.

W. S. Whitmore and T. H. Rock were business visitors at Bedford on Monday.

Mrs. C. G. Fisher has been on the

sick list for some time.

Mrs. M. M. Whetstone has, re-

turned from a visit with her sisters

two this week.

Rev. Maurer, of Stoystown, will

have services in the Lutheran

church Sunday evening, January 8.

Will Schell, of Pittsburgh, spent

over Sunday with his parents.

W. S. Whitmore and T. H. Rock

were business visitors at Bedford on

Monday.

Mrs. C. G. Fisher has been on the

sick list for some time.

Mrs. M. M. Whetstone has, re-

turned from a visit with her sisters

POULTRY



MAY REORGANIZE THE DEPARTMENTS

CONGRESS WILL TAKE ACTION ON REPORT SUBMITTED BY BROWN'S COMMITTEE.

SOME OPPOSITION EXPECTED

Plan Contemplates Consolidation of War and Navy Departments and the Creation of a New Department of Public Welfare.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Plans are on for the reorganization of the various departments of government. The details of reorganization are many and somewhat intricate. It is expected that the reorganization committee, which is composed of members of congress, except for its chairman, who is Walter F. Brown of Ohio, will submit a reorganization bill to congress by the presidential route. This means that it will have the sanction of the Chief Executive.

There has been variance of opinion among cabinet members as to the wisdom of some of the things which are to be proposed. It seems to be virtually assured today that the bill for reorganization will include a proposition for the consolidation of the War and Navy departments into a greater department of defense with a chief secretary at its head and with undersecretaries for war and navy.

The plan also will include a recommendation for the establishment of a department of public welfare which is to include a great many bureaus and divisions which now are working under other departments of the public service. In the department of public welfare, if it shall be established, probably will be the bureau of education, the public health service and a good many other branches of the government which in a general way are connected with what loosely has been called curative, uplifting and beneficial endeavor.

Consolidation Will Be Opposed.

It is almost certain that there will be opposition in congress to the change contemplated by the War and Navy departments. It is urged that money will be saved by the consolidation of the two military branches of the service and that some duplication of work can be done away with, but there also is a feeling that the two services, although both are military, are so dissimilar in their lines of endeavor and action that independence for each is needed.

There is another matter which enters into this question of the consolidation of the War and Navy departments. It is that of preferment to the high office of secretary of the department of defense. Who is to be promoted to the position, and will the present secretary of war and the present secretary of the navy, if neither is to be given promotion, be satisfied to remain as undersecretaries? This matter, of course, is a personal one and has to do with the ambitions of men, or with the disinclination of either one of the present chiefs to continue in service as subordinate to one who has been simply an official of equal rank. The personal end of this controversy probably can be taken care of, but before matters finally are adjusted it is believed there will be some hearty burnings and possibly a resignation or two from the government service.

There will be opposition, also, to the establishment of a department of welfare. The President long ago expressed his desire for such a department, and it was rumored that he intended to make Dr. Charles E. Sawyer of Marion, O., who was appointed to the reserve corps and now is temporarily on the active list, to be the chief of the new department.

Why Educators Object.

Opposition to the department of public welfare in congress will come from men who do not believe that the direction of certain activities of the government should be taken away from the departments which now are directing them, and placed under the supervision of a new branch of the government. It is understood that the bureau of education does not wish to be transferred from its place in the department of the interior. Moreover, there is a fairly strong feeling in the country, and it has been made manifest in Washington, that there should be a department of education independent of all other departments.

The educators who take this view of the matter say that the condition of illiteracy in the United States is appalling and that the subject of education is vital enough to the government to justify and more than justify the establishment of a separate department with a cabinet officer at its head.

Some one has been figuring on the saving which will accrue to the government if the report of the reorganization committee is accepted by congress. One student of the situation has said that the saving will be something more than a million dollars a day. This means, of course, \$365,000,000 a year, which is a good deal of money, but when men are pressing for some departure from the usual proceedings in government they are apt to be over-optimistic and perhaps also to be extravagant in their claims of the good that is to result.

Partisan Activity Continuous.

“Spouting and roosting” seem always paired together,” said the first floor-walker, as he munched his lunch.

“Sure! I have been over since people began talking through their hats,” said the same floor-walker.

Farmers should not endeavor to raise hens under natural conditions.

For a hen raised that way is a liability rather than an asset.

To make a profit out of hens a farmer should keep them in the pink of condition.

This can only be done by giving extra good care and plenty of proper feed.

MAKE PROFIT OUT OF FOWLS

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Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author, "Washington Close-Ups," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor, Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

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I.

WHY YOU'RE INTERESTED

I wish you would take what is written here as a personal report addressed directly to you from me about your business. Don't think of it or read it as an article about "politics" or remote public affairs at Washington. It is not that at all. It is what I ask you to think it, a personal business report to you relating to your individual concerns, your pocketbook and your welfare. I have no other interest than to tell you the exact truth.

Assume that you have sent me to Washington to find out for you what your agents are doing, how they are managing your affairs and spending your money. I call them your agents for that is all they are—the President, the members of the cabinet, the senators and all the members of the house of representatives. You hire them, you pay them, and you can fire them.

You may think of them in deference and awe as a group of eminent statesmen, or you may call them in flippancy and too hasty contempt "a lot of politicians." But whatever you call them, they are your hired men. They attend to your collective business, which is called the public business.

Query: Are they doing it efficiently and with a single-minded devotion to your interests?

Perhaps the largest item in the high cost of living is the high cost of government. And far and away the largest item in the high cost of government is the high cost of armament; preparation for war. About 90 percent of all government revenues, and that means the money taken from you as taxes, goes to pay for wars, past, present and future.

Before I have concluded this series of articles I expect to show you conclusively that the impelling motive that induced President Harding to call the present conference in Washington to consider limitation of armaments was financial. The pressing need of considering a proposal for a reduction or limitation by agreement of war expenditure was not made entirely on the ground of morality or righteousness, but as a plan for cutting down the operating expenses of the government.

If the United States government were an individual we would say that it was broke, for its expenses exceed its income.

Your interest is simply this: that whatever decision is made you will have to pay the bill. If today we didn't have these army and navy expenses you would have to pay in taxes less than \$1,000,000,000 a year instead of \$5,000,000,000. That means we would have about \$4,000,000,000 more a year to spend on our private needs and pleasures. I frankly confess that I would enjoy having four-fifths of my taxes knocked off. Wouldn't you?

Secretary Weeks of the War department gave public warning a little while ago that the government would require of us about \$17,000,000 in the next thirty months to meet current expenses and other obligations. Persons who have given close study to that possibility say that the need will be nearer \$20,000,000, than \$17,000,000. The great bulk of that is for past and prospective war expenditures.

For this, you and congress and the Executive departments at Washington are responsible. You more than anybody else, for it is your money that is being spent and you can stop it. In its simplest terms the procedure is this: You earn the money, congress takes it away from you in the form of taxes, and then congress and the Executive departments spend it.

A great part of it is wasted. This is established, conceded, confessed, and acknowledged by congress, which authorizes the expenditures, and by the executive officers of the government, who do the actual spending. It is your money that you have earned in your business, on your farm, or by the labor of your hands, that is being expended and wasted at Washington.

Every cent that is extravagantly or needlessly expended by the government you could have in your pocket to meet the increased cost of food, lodging, and clothing, doctors' bills and amusements, or to put away and save against a rainy day. If you only demanded determinedly and unitedly that governmental extravagance should cease.

I can tell you some of the conditions of governmental spending and how your money is chucked about, and I can tell you how you can stop it. The power is yours, and until you exercise it waste and extravagance will not stop.

Man Must Have Mustache

To be without a mustache is a disgrace in many parts of North, or High, Albania. The Albanian mother tells her child stories in which, unlike our stage melodrama, it always is the hairless man who figures as the villain.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

(Copyright, 1920, by James Morgan.)

THE GREAT IMPEACHMENT

1867—March 2, congress passed the reconstruction act over President Johnson's veto.

Also the tenure of office act.

1868—Feb. 22, the House impeached Johnson.

March 5 to May 26, the impeachment trial before the senate, and Johnson acquitted.

1869—March 4, Johnson retired from the presidency.

1872—Defeated for congressman-at-large.

1875—March 12, senator from Tennessee.

July 31, died in Carter county, Tenn., aged sixty-six.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S presidency began with a great tragedy and came near ending in another. With a two-thirds majority in congress, his opponents overrode his vetoes, seized control of reconstruction, stripped the president of authority to dismiss a postmaster or to get rid of an enemy even in his own cabinet, and bound him hand and foot.

Although the president faithfully executed the reconstruction laws that had been passed over his vetoes, he asserted the right, which never before had been denied a president, to choose his own cabinet advisers. When he tried to dismiss Secretary Stanton, Stanton turned the war department into a fort, and for weeks held it, night and day, sleeping and eating at his post.

Emotion having supplanted reason, the house hastened to declare that "in the name of the house of representatives and of the people of the United States we do impeach Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors." Although there were twelve counts in the remarkable indictment, no crime



Mrs. Eliza McArchie Johnson.

were specified and the misdemeanors that were alleged, consisted almost wholly of the president's attempts to remove Stanton without the consent of the senate.

This most important trial in American history began on March 5, 1868, with the senate chamber crowded and Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme court at the chair.

There was a general expectation that the senate would convict, no matter how dimly the case, and crowds of eager partisans flocked to Washington to enjoy the spectacle of a White House eviction—to see "Andy walk the plank." Senator Ben Wade of Ohio was confident to the last that he would be called on, as president of the senate, to take Johnson's place. His inaugural is said to have been written and his cabinet selected, with General Butler of Massachusetts for secretary of state.

As the roll of the senate was called, amid a hushed suspense, the Republican senators all voted for conviction, until the chief justice asked, "Mr. Senator Fessenden, how say you?" Is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged in this article?"

"Not guilty," answered the distinguished senator from Maine, who had been in Lincoln's cabinet. The party alignment was broken and it was again broken in another moment by Senator Grimes of Iowa, who had been stricken with paralysis under the strain of the trial, but who managed to struggle to his feet when his name was called.

Trumbull of Illinois, an old friend of Lincoln, was another man of ability and distinction among the seven Republican senators who broke away and joined the Democrats. Yet there were thirty-five votes for conviction against only nineteen for acquittal, just one less than the two-thirds necessary to convict.

By a single vote the unique independence of the American presidency, which makes it the most eminent and powerful political office in the world, was saved. Had congress triumphed, the first long step would have been taken toward congressional government on the pattern of the parliamentary governments of Europe.—Philippians 2:14 to 16.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 8

ELIJAH THE TISHBITE.

LESSON TEXT—I Kings 17:1-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.—Matt. 6:33.

REFERRED MATERIAL—Ex. 16: 1

Kings 16:29-38; Matt. 6:19-34.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God Cares for Elijah.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Elijah, the Brave Prophet.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jehovah's Champion Preserved.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Obeying the Word of Jehovah.

1. Elijah's Message to Ahab (v. 1).

This was a startling message, for Ahab had not only led Israel into idolatry, but into a repudiation of the living God.

1. "As the Lord God of Israel liveth."

Elijah knew the source of his message. He knew that he represented the living God, therefore had no fear to come into the presence of the king in His name.

2. "Before whom I stand." Because Elijah stood before God, he could stand before Ahab. His "standing" before God indicates his constant readiness to go on His errands.

3. "There shall not be dew nor rain this year but according to my word." This suspension of moisture continued for three and a half years (Jas. 5:17), and was given in answer to Elijah's prayer (Jas. 5:17). Drought was predicted as the punishment for idolatry (Deut. 11:16, 17), and the prophet was now applying the divine judgment.

II. Elijah's Retirement (vv. 2-16).

As soon as he had delivered his message he retired from the king's sight, while the penalty of the king's sin should be visited upon the land.

When the famine was sore in the land, the king sought east and west, north and south for Elijah, but God had concealed him. Those who speak God's message frequently seek solace when the message is delivered.

1. By the brook Cherith (vv. 2-7).

(1) Drinking of the brook (vv. 4-6). While drinking of the literal waters of the brook, he was being nourished by the Living Waters from the throne of God. From day to day Elijah's faith was tested as he saw the stream run lower and lower as the drought continued.

(2) Fed by the ravens (vv. 4-6).

The ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning and bread and flesh in the evening.

Elijah thus enjoyed two meals each day, with water to drink. The same God who sustained Elijah, still lives, and we should trust Him for our daily bread.

At last the brook dried up because there was no rain in the land. The Lord then instructed him to move.

2. At Zarephath (vv. 8-18).

(1) The place (v. 9). Zarephath was at the west side of Palestine, near the Mediterranean sea, in Gentile territory. In order to reach this place Elijah had to cross the country from the Jordan to the sea. Zarephath was only a few miles from the home of Jezebel's father. This, no doubt, was a trial to Elijah. (2) Stayed by a widow (vv. 10-12). "Bring a little water and a morsel of bread," was the request which he made of the widow. This, no doubt, was a great trial to her, but God had touched her heart and stirred up faith in her. Her reply reveals her deep distress.

(3) Elijah's reply (v. 13). This made plain to her that it was a case of mutual interest to do as the Prophet said. "The barrel of meal shall not waste; neither shall the cruse of oil fail." (4) The widow's obedience (v. 15). "She did according to the sayings of Elijah, and she and her house did eat many days." (5) God keeps His word (v. 16). May we learn from this lesson:

1. The particularity of God's providence.

Truly a sparrow shall not fall to the ground without our Father.

By the prearrangements of God all our needs are daily met.

There is no happen so in God's providence. The woman of Zarephath, going out to gather sticks to prepare the last meal, met Elijah, and is helped for two years.

2. No matter how small our resources, we can do something for God if we will.

The lad with the five barley loaves and the two small fishes with the blessing of the Lord, did a great work.

3. Our concern should be to work for others and for God before ourselves. We should give our all to God and trust Him for further supply.

4. God often allows us to get down to our very last in order to teach us that all is from Him.

5. God's dealing with this Gentile woman is a foregleam of His dealing with the Gentile nations.

The Cheerful Worker.

Do all things without murmuring and disputing; that ye may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom ye shall shine as lights in the world.—Philippians 2:14 to 16.

A Great Reward.

I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.—II Timothy 4:7 and 8.

Marfa's Wedding Gown

By MARTHA MACWILLIAMS.

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she touched; instead she seemed to think only of herself. Later by shrewd questions she learned that he could not send the money with the business situation so ticklish, his own business could spare nothing not imperatively needed, and outside borrowing would queer, not only himself but his firm. To that she nodded affirmatively but said only: "We'll go, but don't you dare give them warning. I want to see all things for myself."

All the long sunny afternoon the runabout took them through a frost-scarred world. The sunny days had brought out fully the havoc wrought—ever forest trees were nipped, orchards showed as disconsolate blots on the landscape—wheat that had been like green velvet was a tangle of twisted darkness with a faint yellow showing through. Even the lines of young corn wore yellow tips. Joe was no land-lover, yet he groaned in spirit over the ruin.

"Farmers are the really reckless dealers in futures," he said bitterly. "They stake everything—against wind and weather, things nobody can control."

Aunt Cynthy nodded. "I'm glad you have quit the game," she said.

Marfa ran out to welcome them, bare-armed, trim and rosy, with wispy curly peeping out from her white cap and a fetching dimple at play in her left cheek. Behind came her elders, with smiles and open arms. They were maddeningly cheerful for all on the edge of ruin. Joe had written instantly, confessing himself unable to help—but here were all hands lively as crickets, with no cloud anywhere in sight.

Supper was a poem made manifest in country plenty and superlative cooking. Aunt Cynthy exclaimed over it to such an extent her sister was moved to say, pretending to sigh: "Yes—we've a fine cook—but, my, she's a pirate in petticoats! Has gone up on us a dollar a week—with wages tumbling all round us."

"And the worst is—we can't discharge her—you see she owns us—and the place." Mr. Lane said with a twinkle. Marfa frowned at him, but he went on: "Fact—holds a mortgage on everything—for the rest of our lives—so we can look the sheriff in the eye and make faces at the tax gatherer. Still—I'm a little afraid she'll prove rather a tyrant."

"Marfa? You never?" Joe cried, a choke in his throat. "How could you—when—when?" There he had to stop. "When you love silk so well." Aunt Cynthy finished for him. Marfa had stood up, her eyes downcast—now she ran behind her father, put her arms around his neck and said clearly: "Can't I love them better?"

After that the visit was a joyous riot. Marfa, the informing spirit of it, petted everybody. Even Aunt Cynthy—who ended by staying a fortnight. Two days before she left came a wonder-trunk for Marfa—one which disgorged rainbow miracles of silk and satin, lace and linen cambric. Underneath there were some heavy brocades, stiff and gorgeous enough for coronation robes. Mrs. Lane gasped at sight of them, but her sister said proudly, holding a creamy gold-shot fabric next to Marfa's glowing face: "Here's the wedding gown, child—and don't you wait too long to wear it."

"Thank you, madam—I won't," Marfa said, blushing rosy-red.

KEEPS SAND FROM SHIFTING

Common Sea-Rush Employed With Good Effect on the Shore of Cornwall, England.

James White of Ontario, who lately asked a London newspaper if anyone could suggest a remedy for shifting sand—how, in fact, to anchor it—had many replies. The trouble of shifting sand is far more common than one would suppose, and the only remedy suggested is to plant some kind of tree or root that will take firm hold and prevent the drifting. On the banks of the Suez canal it was found that planting various kinds of tamarisks, mingled with the herbaceous plants such as the orach or alfa, was successful. In Denmark the common bramble has been used. Bengal fir trees and other trees have prevented the encroachments of the desert sands driven by the wind. Those who have seen the effect in Cornwall of the tiny, delicate particles of sand after even one night of wind, changing the whole aspect of the

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